

METHOD FOR NITRIDING SUSPENSION COMPONENTS

- [1] This application claims priority from provisional application serial number 60/266,350 filed February 2, 2001.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

- [2] The present invention relates generally to a method for nitriding suspension components.
- [3] Vehicles are commonly equipped with suspension systems for absorbing road shock and other vibrations, while providing for a smooth and comfortable ride. Steel coil springs are utilized as a part of the vehicle suspension system. The coil springs must be able to resist stresses which cause fractures and decrease the fatigue life of the coil spring.
- [4] A nitriding process has been utilized to improve the fatigue life of a coil spring utilized in a vehicle suspension system. Nitriding produces compressive residual stresses on the surface of the coil spring which counteract the tensile stresses produced by everyday use which cause fractures.
- [5] Additionally, the nitriding process forms a white layer on the exterior surface of the steel. For most applications, this white layer has no useable properties. The layer is very hard, but brittle, and may spall during use. As it has no useable properties, it is often removed by treatment grinding or finishing.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

- [6] A controlled nitrogen diffusion process is employed on the exterior surface of a steel coil spring of a suspension system to create a hardened layer which reduces fractures and improves fatigue properties. One known process is the Nitreg® process. The Nitreg® process is a computer controlled menu driven process which regulates the nitriding potential of the furnace atmosphere. The nitriding potential is the tendency of nitrogen to be absorbed by steel and is expressed as the ratio of the partial pressure of

ammonia to the partial pressure of hydrogen. Electric sensors and furnace components balance the nitriding atmosphere required to maintain the desired nitriding potential.

[7] The steel coil spring is first cleaned to remove scale from the exterior surface. In an atmospheric furnace, the coil spring is heated and ammonia is released. Nitrogen from the ammonia diffuses into the exterior surface of the steel coil spring, creating a hardened diffusion zone on the coil spring. After cooling the coil spring, the coil spring is subject to shot peening to instill high compressive residual stresses on the surface of the coil.

[8] The nitriding potential of the furnace atmosphere is regulated depending on the type of steel utilized and the application requirements. By regulating the nitriding potential, the depth of the diffusion zone can be controlled. Additionally, the depth of the white compound layer can be regulated or eliminated to reduce distortions.

[9] These and other features of the present invention will be best understood from the following specification and drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[10] The various features and advantages of the invention will become apparent to those skilled in the art from the following detailed description of the currently preferred embodiment. The drawings that accompany the detailed description can be briefly described as follows:

[11] Figure 1 illustrates a schematic side cross sectional view of a nitrided steel coil spring;

[12] Figure 2 illustrates a graph relating the hardness of various steels to the depth below the surface for a prior art nitriding process; and

[13] Figure 3 illustrates a flowchart of the controlled nitrogen diffusion process.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

[14] This invention relates to a method for nitriding a coil spring of a suspension system utilizing a controlled nitrogen diffusion process. One known process is the

Nitreg® process. The Nitreg® nitrogen diffusion process is a surface hardening heat treatment wherein the nitriding potential of the furnace atmosphere is regulated depending on the type of steel utilized and the application requirements.

- [15] Figure 1 illustrates a side cross sectional view of a nitrided steel coil 8. Nitrogen is introduced into the surface of the steel at a specific temperature range while in the ferritic condition to harden the surface of the steel. Nitrogen is partially soluble in iron. At nitrogen contents up to approximately 6%, nitrogen forms a solid solution with ferrite. When the nitrogen content reaches about 6%, a white layer having a composition of Fe_4N is formed. As shown in Figure 1, this layer is the compound layer A. The compound layer A is very hard, but is brittle and may spall in use.
- [16] When the nitrogen content reaches 8%, the equilibrium reaction product Fe_3N is formed, illustrated as diffusion zone B in Figure 1. The diffusion zone B is hardened by the formation of the Fe_3N compound. The diffusion zone B is the layer which provides surface hardening. Below the diffusion zone B is steel zone C. Steel zone C is the inner steel portion of the coil spring in which there is no nitrogen diffusion. The hardness of various steels at the different zones are illustrated in Figure 2.
- [17] Nitrided steels generally contain strong nitride-forming elements such as aluminum, vanadium, molybdenum, titanium and chromium. When these steels are nitrated, the nitride-forming elements form particles with the nitrogen which create strengthening dislocations by straining the ferrite lattice.
- [18] The Nitreg® nitrogen diffusion process of the present invention is employed on a steel coil spring 8 to create a hardened layer and improve fatigue properties. The Nitreg® nitrogen diffusion process is a computer controlled menu driven process which hardens the surface of the coil spring 8 by regulation of the nitriding potential of the furnace atmosphere. The nitriding potential is the tendency of nitrogen to be absorbed by steel and is expressed by the ratio of the partial pressure of ammonia to the partial pressure of hydrogen. Electronic sensors and furnace components help balance the nitriding atmosphere to maintain the specific nitriding potential. The sensors continually

monitor and adjust the process parameters to regulate the nitriding potential. The nitriding potential is programmed depending on the type of steel utilized and the application requirements.

- [19] The nitriding process 10 is illustrated schematically in Figure 3. The coil spring 8 is first cleaned 12 to remove scale from the exterior surface. The scale is removed either by shot peening or shot blasting. The exterior scale can also be removed by utilizing hydrochloric acid on the surface of the coil spring 8. The coil spring 8 is positioned in an atmospheric furnace. In the furnace, the coil spring 8 is heated 14 to a temperature between 380°C and 480°C. After heating 14, ammonia is released 16 into the furnace for approximately 3 to 8 hours.
- [20] The amount of ammonia released 16 depends on the desired nitriding potential. Nitrogen from the ammonia diffuses 20 into the exterior surface of the steel coil spring 8, creating a hardened diffusion zone B. By regulating the nitriding potential 18 by continually monitoring the process parameters with sensors, the depth of the diffusion zone B can be controlled. The diffusion zone B is preferably between 30 μm and 100 μm deep. Once the nitrogen from the ammonia has diffused into the steel coil spring 8, the coil spring 8 is then cooled 22. The entire cycle lasts approximately 12 to 20 hours.
- [21] By regulating the nitriding potential 18 depending on the type of steel utilized and the application requirements, the white compound layer A can be controlled or eliminated. In traditional nitriding, the process produces uncontrollable white layer growth which is removed by post treatment grinding or finishing. The Nitreg® process produces a hard and non-spalling white compound layer A on the exterior surface of the coil spring 8. The growth of the compound layer A can be controlled by regulating the nitriding potential. In the preferred embodiment, the compound zone A is 0 to 2 μm thick.
- [22] After the nitriding process, the coil spring 8 is subject to a shot peening process 24 to instill high compressive residual stresses on the surface of the coil spring 8. Preferably, a two-step process is employed. In the first step, the first peening is done

with a .8 mm diameter shot, and in the second step, the second peening is done with a .3 mm diameter shot. By employing the additional shot peening step, there is at least a six fold increase in the fatigue life of the coil spring 8 having a .5 inch diameter wire subjected to a stress of 564 +/- 476 Mpa.

[23] The Nitreg® nitrogen diffusion process provides surface hardening. The fatigue properties of the coil spring 8 can be improved, allowing for higher stress design and/or lighter weight springs. The process strengthens the exterior surface of the coil spring 8, decreasing fractures and increasing the fatigue life. Additionally, as the process is computerized, the results are repeatable.

[24] The foregoing description is only exemplary of the principles of the invention. Many modifications and variations of the present invention are possible in light of the above teachings. The preferred embodiments of this invention have been disclosed, however, so that one of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that certain modifications would come within the scope of this invention. It is, therefore, to be understood that within the scope of the appended claims, the invention may be practiced otherwise than as specially described. For that reason the following claims should be studied to determine the true scope and content of this invention.